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the Filipinos by Spaniards, to be charged against their undeniably large debt to Spain, one of the greatest, if not the most frequently mentioned, was taking from them their name." By choosing descriptions on the whole favorable to the Filipinos, Professor Craig has presented but one side of his thesis, although it must be confessed material on the other side is easily available to whoever wishes to study the question from other points of view. More detailed bibliographical data would have enhanced the value of the volume, but it must be borne in mind that the compilation was made for a wide circle and not for any special student body. The work has been done with enthusiasm and with the manifest purpose of inciting ideals through greater race-inspection. There is no doubt that this volume will have considerable influence in the Philippine Islands among all classes, and it should be given a wide and careful reading in America as well, for notwithstanding the almost two decades of American occupation, the Philippines are yet a sealed book to many Americans.

JAMES A. ROBERTSON.

José de Gálvez, Visitor-General of New Spain (1765-1771). By HERBERT INGRAM PRIESTLEY. [University of California Publications in History, vol. V.] (Berkeley: University of California Press. 1916. Pp. xiv, 449. \$3.00.)

THIS volume is the work of one of the younger men of the California group of historians who are devoting their energy to the study of Spanish colonization. It is a worthy addition to the list of studies published by the University of California. In distinction from most of the monographs, which treat largely of local matters, this work deals with the larger field of Spanish colonial history, confining itself to the study of some phases of the institution of visitor-general within the viceroyalty of New Spain during the eighteenth century. The author has made ample use of new sources from the archives of Spain and Mexico and, in addition, has made available in English much material already published in Spanish.

From the title and subtitle one would expect either a biography or an institutional study. Neither expectation is completely fulfilled, and considerable material, not strictly within the scope of either, finds place in the volume.

The book falls naturally into three parts. The first, comprising the introduction and chapters I.-III., forms the introductory section of the work. The introduction gives a brief biography of Gálvez, with some reference to his family. This is the most complete and most authentic account of the life of Gálvez, written in any language. Chapter I. is devoted to a résumé of conditions in Spain and of her colonial policy, with special emphasis upon commerce. A general survey of the administration of New Spain is presented in chapter II. The third chapter

gives a summary account of the general visitation, being chiefly an historical survey.

The second part of the book, or the body (chapters IV.-IX.), relates in great detail the activities of Gálvez, while he was in New Spain as visitor-general. From documents cited in the appendix it is clear that Gálvez was commissioned to investigate the affairs of the judicial and treasury (hacienda) departments of New Spain and possessed extensive powers for carrying out his task. Despite this twofold commission the author holds that the later efficiency of Gálvez was due to his experience in the affairs of public finance. Consequently, without explaining further why all reference to judicial matters is omitted, he places all emphasis upon the financial administration of New Spain. The subjects treated in this section include an account of the tobacco monopoly, details of the conflict of Gálvez and Viceroy Cruillas over the extent of their respective authorities, the activities of Gálvez in connection with the expulsion of the Jesuits, and his work on the peninsula of Lower California, carried out with a view to advancing the settlements of that region.

The final part comprises the last chapter (X.) and is a lengthy summary of Spanish colonial revenues, condensed from the works of Maniau (*Compendio de la Historia de la Real Hacienda de Nueva España*) and Fonseca and Urrutia (*Historia General de Real Hacienda*). It is the most complete statement in English upon the subject and as such possesses admirable merit.

The appendix contains careful translations of the instructions to Gálvez and other documents relating to the subject. There is a bibliography, which includes a complete list of the manuscript sources and a select list of the printed authorities which were used in the preparation of the work. The volume shows a vast amount of painstaking labor and is readable and interesting throughout. It is a valuable contribution to the study of Spanish colonial institutions.

ROSCOE R. HILL.

British Exploits in South America: a History of British Activities in Exploration, Military Adventure, Diplomacy, Science, and Trade in Latin-America. By W. H. KOEBEL. (New York: The Century Company. 1917. Pp. xiv, 587. \$4.00.)

For the most part the present work is a compilation of extracts culled from contemporary accounts by British writers and pieced together into a somewhat disjointed narrative. So much is the author under the spell of the ancient chroniclers that he has even prefaced each chapter with a tediously long analysis of its contents. Like all of Mr. Koebel's books on South America, the volume is intended for the general reader who seeks entertainment as well as instruction. Of the four parts into which it is divided the first covers the period up to the eighteenth century, including the story of the first English mariners to